

THE WESTERN FARM LEADER

CO-OPERATION

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OUR RECRUITING POLICY "WET BLANKET" FOR U.S. Pools' Proposals Promised Early Consideration

DOLLAR WHEAT IS URGED ON CABINET AT OTTAWA MEET

Strong Delegation Stresses Heavy
Reduction in Income From
Restricted Sowing

"EMERGENCY YEAR"

Farming Should Not Be "Poor
Relation of Canadian Family",
Delegation Declares

By M. McDUGALL
(Special to *The Western Farm Leader*)

OTTAWA, Aug. 13th.—The Dominion Cabinet has promised to give early and careful consideration to the recommendations of the representatives of Western Co-operatives that in view of the decline in the wheat harvests the Government should liberalize its present wheat policy.

Case Incontestable

It would at this time be foolhardy to predict what the Government will do about it. The merits of the case presented for the Wheat Pools by George Bennett, J. H. Wesson, J. W. Parker, W. A. MacLeod and other grain executives—are clear and incontestable. Even to Eastern observers, who cannot be as conversant with Western problems as those living West of the Great Lakes, the protest against inequality of sacrifice among different sections of the Canadian people is unanswerable. But war with its insistent and persistent demands is in the saddle. It rides this Government as it must of necessity ride the Governments of all allied democracies. Inequalities of sacrifice are bound to continue.

The Pool representatives suggested \$1.00 wheat instead of the present price of 70 cents. In the brief presented to the Government, it was stated that: "We realize fully the necessity of maintaining our war industries at the highest possible pitch of efficiency, and that in order to reach this the workers should enjoy fair and reasonable wage rates." But it goes on to say that agriculture shouldn't be asked to produce at prices below costs of production, "in order that other groups of our population which are already protected by cost of living bonus regulations should enjoy a lower cost of living at the expense of agriculture."

Heavy Cut in Income

It was said that, estimating the Western crop at 269,000,000 bushels, the income to the farmers on the 70 cent basis with the acreage bonus on restricted sowing would be about \$134,000,000, and that this would be about 90 million dollars under the income for last year's harvest.

At the same time it is to be borne in mind that the 269 million estimate is merely approximate, but that if it

(Continued on page 5)

Straight Shooter in Action



Before the press and the public began to speculate last week about Winston Churchill's whereabouts (knowing only that wherever he was he was doing a good job for the Allied cause) this photograph was taken on a recent visit to a British armament plant. Straight from the shoulder he always talks, and shoots, too. He is seen trying his hand with an automatic gun. He showed good marksmanship, onlookers reported. Behind him in the picture is Captain Margesson, Secretary of State for War.

Consider Plans for Large Pool of Wheat for Post-War Relief

The international wheat conference, which met in Washington last week, has adjourned to permit delegations to consult their governments, and will meet again. Representatives of the four great wheat producing countries, Canada, the U.S., Australia and Argentina, and of Great Britain, were in attendance. The proposals considered included the establishment of the ever-normal granary, and of a large pool of wheat for after-war relief.

POLIOMYELITIS BAN

Cases of poliomyelitis having appeared in various parts of the Province including Red Deer, Edmonton, Calgary and Lomond, the Alberta Board of Health has issued an order forbidding all children 17 years of age and under to attend public gatherings of all kinds. Parents are also advised to keep their children from visiting other children.

Dr. W. A. R. Kerr will retire at the end of this month from the post of president of the University of Alberta.

Relied on Mellon Trust, Plane Output Threatened by Shortage of Aluminum

Failure in the "most important branch of defence," aeroplane production, is threatened in the U.S. by shortage of aluminum, without productive capacity to overcome the deficiency, said Senator Mead, reporting to the U.S. Senate on the findings of the Truman Committee recently. The Office of Production Management, declared the Senator, had been relying for information on aluminum supplies upon the Aluminum Company (the "Mellon Trust") and had discouraged other companies from going into aluminum production. Now the O.P.M. had told the Truman Committee that production must be increased from a billion pounds a year to 1,600,000,000 pounds, or the American aeroplane building program would be "utterly impossible."

Lord Willingdon, former Governor-General of Canada, died in London on Tuesday. He was 74 years of age.

APPEASERS CITE CANADA'S POLICY RE WAR SERVICE

Lack of Conscription for Overseas
Service Here Retards
U.S. Defence Plans

SO SAYS PUBLISHER

Declares Our Example Handicaps
Those Who Want "All-out"
U.S. Effort

Isolationists and appeasers and other opponents of an all-out United States support of the nations fighting for their lives and the freedom of the world, against the might of Nazi Germany, are today exploiting to the limit, for propagandist purposes, Canada's failure to provide for compulsory service in all theatres of war in which this country may be engaged.

Consequences May Be Serious

That, according to William R. Mathews, editor and publisher of *The Arizona Daily Star* of Tucson, Arizona, is the position in the Republic today; and the consequences may be serious.

"If Canada fails to introduce conscription for overseas service," Mr. Mathews stated last week, during a visit to the office of *The Western Farm Leader*, "such failure will throw a wet blanket over the war effort of the United States; it will continue to impose a heavy handicap upon those Americans who believe we should get into the fight. If, furthermore, we get into the shooting war and Canada still persists in rejecting conscription for overseas service, this will mean trouble in the States after we do get in," he added; "and if Canada sends only volunteers overseas, that is all we shall do."

Interested in Farmers' View

During a visit to the Canadian West which had taken him as far as Banff, Mr. Mathews has been gathering information and impressions upon the attitude of our public to the war. He was particularly anxious to know what Western farmers think on the subject of conscription for service outside of Canada. We gathered that the stand of farmers north of the international boundary may have an important bearing on that of the people of the U.S. Middle West. We advised Mr. Mathews of the fact that proposals for the full mobilization both of manpower and of industrial resources in Canada have gained very strong support.

It is not enough, Mr. Mathews contends, for Canadians to compare the number of men we have under arms with the number in the United States and its possessions, or to compare expenditure of our two countries for war purposes. Those in the U.S. Congress and elsewhere who are seeking to retard the United States effort, reply that Canada is a British Do-

(Continued on page 8)

A MESSAGE...

To Alberta Farmers

The suggestion is offered to Alberta grain producers that wherever possible they should deliver their grain to Alberta Pool Elevators, thus strengthening and building up a purely co-operative organization owned and operated by Alberta farmers.

Alberta Pool Elevators has been singularly successful in developing on co-operative principles the largest grain handling organization in the province; establishing an equitable and fair standard of service for the benefit of all farmers; and in obtaining, in conjunction with its sister Pools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, through constant contact and intercession with the government of Canada, a measure of price protection and other benefits for the farmers of the western provinces.

It is of the utmost importance at the present time that farmers should have a strong organization to speak for them. The greatest weakness of the farmers' position, from an economic standpoint, is individualism. Farmers must unite if they are to escape being completely submerged.

The Wheat Pool offers a natural rallying point for the farmers. Being founded on true co-operative principles, it is not concerned with politics, religion or national origins.

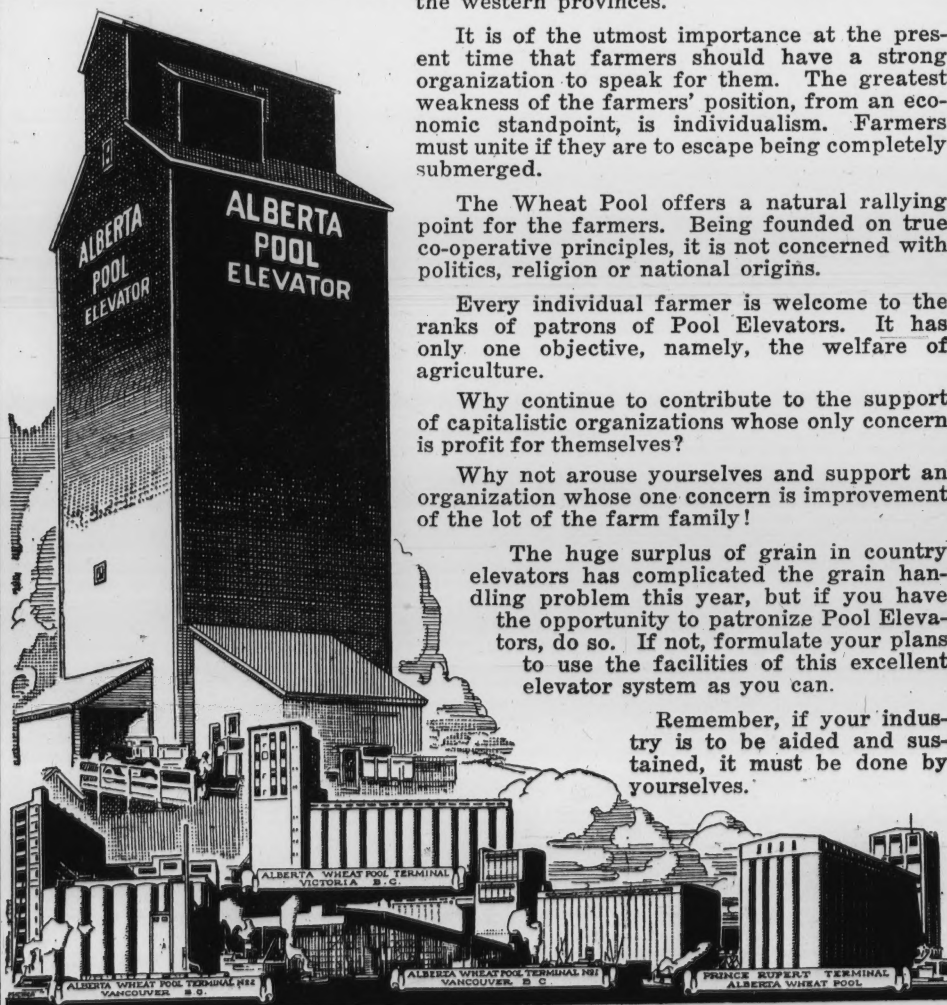
Every individual farmer is welcome to the ranks of patrons of Pool Elevators. It has only one objective, namely, the welfare of agriculture.

Why continue to contribute to the support of capitalistic organizations whose only concern is profit for themselves?

Why not arouse yourselves and support an organization whose one concern is improvement of the lot of the farm family!

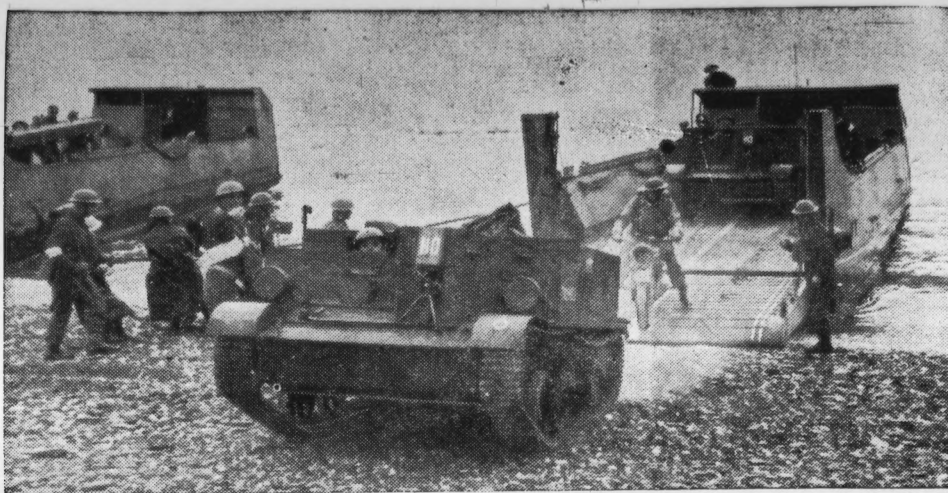
The huge surplus of grain in country elevators has complicated the grain handling problem this year, but if you have the opportunity to patronize Pool Elevators, do so. If not, formulate your plans to use the facilities of this excellent elevator system as you can.

Remember, if your industry is to be aided and sustained, it must be done by yourselves.



Alberta Pool Elevators

Scotland Is Invaded---but Invaders Are British



Part of an invading army is seen above landing on the coast of Scotland. But the invasion is actually part of the extensive exercises recently carried on in the British Isles, with the Canadian Corps taking an active part. Prime Minister Churchill and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes inspected the invasion "rehearsal," and

saw troops, vehicles and equipment landed by landing craft similar to those used in the successful Lofoten raid; which is a reminder that the training would be just as useful for troops preparing to invade enemy territory as for defending forces in Britain. Here Bren gun carriers are seen coming off one of the craft.

Wide Disparity Between U.S. and Canadian Wheat Prices

By LEONARD D. NESBITT,

The disparity in wheat prices as between Canada and the United States is likely to cause considerable dissatisfaction in the Prairie Provinces.

The United States Congress has decreed that wheat farmers in that republic will obtain a price approaching parity. To implement the intention the United States Government stands ready to loan co-operating farmers a sum of money equal to 85 per cent of the figure agreed on as a parity price for wheat. That figure this year is approximately \$1.16 a bushel, so that the loan price is around 98c a bushel.

Total of \$1.16

In addition to the measure which has put a bottom under the price of wheat, the United States Agricultural Adjustment Administration pays co-operating farmers an average of about 18c a bushel in the way of bonuses. This makes a total of \$1.16 a bushel for wheat.

In Canada the basic wheat price is 70c a bushel for One Northern wheat at the terminal. Deducting the cost of freight and handling and averaging the spreads between the grades leaves an average price figure, net to the farmer at the local delivery point, of around 51c a bushel.

This year the crop in Western Canada will have a moderate outturn. Alberta will be lucky to produce 100 million bushels on the 6.8 million acres seeded. Last year Alberta's crop totalled 187 million bushels of wheat. With the smaller yield and the increased cost of farming, wheat farmers will certainly not be rolling in wealth this fall.

The first year of the Great War saw wheat prices averaging \$1.32.4 a bushel, Fort William basis. In 1915-16 the average price was \$1.11.3. These were the low-priced years of that war, and yet such prices would now look quite handsome compared to the meagre 70c a bushel presently obtainable.

Costs Were Lower

It should not be forgotten too that the general price level was substantially lower in those early years than it is at present. Implements and manufactured goods could be bought at prices that would now be considered cheap.

The Federal Government is seeking to stabilize wages at the levels prevailing between 1926 and 1930 and provides bonuses if the cost of living rises. The average wheat price for the five years 1926 to 1930 inclusive was \$1.41 a bushel, or twice the figure prevailing at the present time.

The question is: how long can West-

ern Canadian economy endure such a comparatively low wheat price in the face of the steadily rising price level of other goods and services?

No Planning for Agriculture

Of course, the huge accumulations of wheat in Canada and other wheat exporting countries are primarily responsible for low prices, but there has been a persistent and decided opposition to any proposal to plan for agriculture. Of the four big wheat exporting nations, the United States is the only one which has developed an intelligent plan to protect domestic farmers.

Agriculture simply cannot survive in the chaos that results from a laissez faire economy.

Crop Disaster and Higher Costs Make \$1.00 Minimum Necessary, States Wesson

Chairman of Pools' Central Board Gives Interview Following Ottawa Conference

A delegation from the three Prairie Wheat Pools visited Ottawa last week-end and interviewed the wheat committee of the Federal Cabinet. The delegation asked that the initial price for wheat be increased from 70c to \$1 a bushel. It also requested that the wheat carryover, as at July 31st, 1941, should be taken off the market and held as a national emergency war reserve; that all wheat sales from August 1st should be credited to the 1941-42 crop season; and that this crop year be declared an emergency year under the terms of the Prairie Farmers' Assistance Act.

After meeting the wheat committee, J. H. Wesson, chairman of the central board of the Pools, said that the recommendations emanated from a meeting of the boards of directors of

the three Pools, held recently in Regina.

"With every desire to do all in our power to support Canada's war effort," Mr. Wesson said, "we feel we would be disloyal to our members and to the agricultural industry if we did not press the immediate necessity, on account of the crop disaster over most of the west and a rapid increase in farm production costs, of at least \$1 a bushel for wheat at the terminal."

Although cheese production in Canada dropped below last year's figure in the first four months of this year

Tie up to
Ogden's!



Ask any old timer how to get the greatest satisfaction from rolling your own and he'll tell you to tie up to Ogden's—the light green package that is your green light to the best smoke of your life! For Ogden's isn't "just another fine cut". It's different, gorgeously different—a distinctive blend of choicer, riper tobaccos. Try it today.

Only the best cigarette papers—
"Vogue" or "Chanticleer"—
are good enough for Ogden's

OGDEN'S
FINE CUT

Pipe Smokers!
Ask for Ogden's Cut Plug

by over a third, May and June showed considerable improvement. Due to dry weather and falling off of pastures, however, production may decrease in the latter part of the year again.

CO-OP. STORE PROGRESSES New Department Opens

From a modest beginning with only a small stock of Hardware, Oils, Greases and Stationary Machinery, your Co-op. Store has made very rapid advancement. That small stock of

HARDWARE

has developed into a complete stock of shelf and heavy hardware, electric appliances and general farm supplies.

FEEDS

were the next line we put in and we now carry a complete stock of Concentrates, Supplements and Minerals for Hogs, Cattle, Sheep, Poultry and Foxes.

GROCERIES

were next; and our stock is fresh, complete and up to date, including Flour, Cereals, Fruits and Vegetables in season.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR

followed closely and our assortment is complete in Overalls, Smocks, Shirts, Socks, Shoes, Overshoes, Rubbers, Gloves and Mitts.

LIVESTOCK SUPPLIES

a prime necessity on any stock farm and we now have a complete line of Stock Tonics, Worm and Insect Powders, Bot and Warble Remedies, Vaccines and Veterinary Supplies, Poultry Tonics, Remedies and Supplies.

GENERAL LINES

such as Stoves, Ranges, Furniture, Bedding, Electric Light Plants, Thresher Belts and Baby Chicks have been sold in large quantities from wholesalers' stocks, and now one further step a

MEAT DEPARTMENT

to be opened Thursday, August 21st, with a full line of Choice Quality Meats.

LET'S CONTINUE TO
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No. 16

EQUALITY OF SACRIFICE

Farmers of Western Canada are as solidly behind the war effort as any other Canadians.

They realize as fully as any others, that one vital issue—the defeat of Hitler's plot against the security and happiness and liberty of all mankind—transcends all others in importance. Victory for the Allied cause is the only alternative to slavery.

No injustice or inequality which has been known in the past or is known today in our own economic or social arrangements can compare in magnitude with the disaster to all of us which failure to win the war would bring. It were far better—if that were unavoidable—that all of us should continue to bear the ills we have, and do nothing to remedy them, rather than to face the certainty of the extinction of hope for the future.

But there is good reason to believe that the efficiency of Canada's effort in the war would be strengthened, not weakened, by the observance of the principle of "equality of sacrifice" as between the various elements in our economic life.

Today the farmers, and particularly the wheat growers, are being called upon to bear vastly more than their share of the burden. Faced with steadily rising prices of all the things they must buy, they can recover from the sale of their principal product only a steadily diminishing proportion of the costs of production. In the extensive areas where the crop will this year be light or a failure, the problem is gravely aggravated.

Last week the prairie Wheat Pools laid before the Cabinet at Ottawa proposals which if adopted would bring substantial alleviation. Reference to these proposals is made elsewhere in this issue. The Government is asked to raise the initial price for wheat to a figure nearer to production costs; to take the carry-over off the market and hold it as a national emergency war reserve; to credit sales after August 1st to the 1941-42 crop season; and to provide that the present crop year shall be proclaimed an emergency year under the provisions of the Prairie Farm Assistance Act.

The Government has promised to give the fullest consideration to these

proposals. We trust that they will be adopted at an early date. Their adoption would do much to balance the national economy of Canada. It would be, at the same time, an application in practice of the principle of "equality of sacrifice."

* * *

The problem of adjusting Canadian agricultural economy, first to wartime conditions, and later to post-war requirements, will require for its solution long and careful study and the co-operation of governmental authorities, economic experts and the farm community. The quota system, it is now we think generally agreed, is sound in principle. Revision of the regulations from time to time as experience may dictate, must be looked for. But while objection cannot fairly be taken to the placing of a limit on deliveries, a price for what is delivered equal to the costs of production should in all fairness be paid.

* * *

We do not think there can be any doubt that with the close of the war—given an Allied Victory—at least a great part of the present wheat surplus will be required. The international wheat conference recently held in Washington is considering the establishment of an international pool of wheat for post-war relief. But a temporary increase in demand at the close of the war will not in itself solve the problem of probable future surpluses. International planning will be necessary. In that international planning the producers' own organizations should be called upon to participate.

* * *

IN THE SPOTLIGHT

Canada is in the spotlight in Washington, and in every part of the United States. Our war effort and our contribution to the Allied cause are under constant scrutiny. The appeasers and the isolationists and the disguised friends of Hitler have dragged us into prominence, and they are not stating the facts accurately or fairly.

Every day some politician who has made it his business to retard, as far as he can, the development of the American defence program, uses incorrect or wildly distorted figures to misrepresent what we have done and are doing.

It behooves us to see that the facts are brought to the attention of our good neighbors, and we are glad that the Dominion Government, through its information bureau at Washington, is now actively presenting the facts to the American public.

But, as the interview with an American publisher which appears in this issue clearly indicates, there is one feature of our war-time policy (our method of recruiting for overseas service), which has been successfully exploited by the isolationists. It will continue to be so exploited until there is a change of policy.

What Canada does concerns not ourselves alone. It has an important bearing upon the action of our neighbors. Failure to mobilize our industrial resources and man and woman power for war in the fairest and most efficient manner may result in grave delays in the development of the program of the United States.

This week the House of Representatives in Washington passed by only one vote the measure to extend the term of service of national guardsmen and draftees—a measure which the administration declares to be the only alternative to the disintegration of the U.S. army. The chief argument used against the bill was drawn from the example of Canada. It may not have been a fair argument, but it was used effectively.

The question under consideration, it is true, was not the removal of the prohibition against the sending of draftees overseas. That will come up later. But the fact that Canada, while adopting a plan of national service for "the defence of Canada", has not taken legal cognizance of the fact which all Canadians recognize, that Canada can best be defended overseas, was cited in Congress as a reason why the United States should not put forth her maximum effort.

The character of the example which this Dominion gives to our great neighbor to the south may have the most serious bearing upon the future course of the war.

* * *

We can leave it to such good friends of the Allied cause as the editor of the *Arizona Daily Star* to point out to Americans that wherever the forces opposed to Hitler are fighting is the front line of the United States; that the cause for which we contend is as much theirs as ours. Our job in Canada is to see that our own effort is adequate to our own task.

* * *

"In the long run it will not matter for humanity if London is ruined as completely as Rotterdam, provided that those who die in the ruins pass on to the survivors the spirit that is capable of building a greater London."

—Lewis Mumford in *Faith for Living*.

Canada's Future at Stake in Crisis in Far Pacific Areas

Dominion's Interest in Allied Victory Everywhere Is Emphasized By Eastern Tension

By M. McDUGALL
(Special to The Western Farm Leader)

Ottawa.—The Government here is watching day by day and hour by hour the ominous movements of the Japanese. So much, it would seem, depends on the fortunes of the Russians in their campaign against the German armies in the West and what Japan thinks the United States will do.

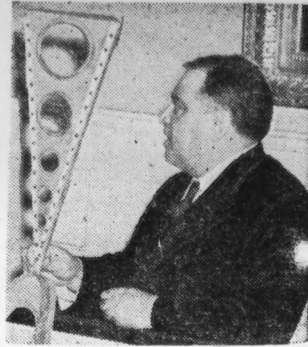
The opportunist mind of the Oriental has brought the country of the Mikado to the brink of the abyss. At any hour the die may be cast and the truth or the reverse of the countless rumors and theories of Japan's moves will be known—whether her armies will march against the strong force of Russians in Siberia or will invade Thailand or both.

Of the imminence of an outbreak in some direction there have been many signs, the massing of troops on the borders of Indo-China and Manchukuo, the violent tirades of the press against the democracies, the cry of "encirclement" of Japan and verbal and press attacks on the Dutch East Indies.

Canada's Fortunes in Pot

The British attitude towards the possible attack on Thailand is clear. Indian troops are gathering on the borders of Burma. Singapore defences have been greatly strengthened. Australia is bracing itself for the conflict if it comes. As far as Canada is concerned, the fortunes of this country are in the general pot. Everything is staked on an Allied victory. Canada is far from the scene of a South Pacific conflict, but she is a Pacific country, and added interest will now be felt here in the recently announced shifting

Scrap for Victory



New York's Mayor La Guardia holds a V-shaped piece of aluminum scrap from a Messerschmitt 110 which was sent to the U.S. for inspection by aircraft manufacturers. It was turned over to "Bundles for Britain" after every secret of its construction had been learned. The aluminum from the wings and framework will form the nucleus of New York city's contribution of the metal to national defence.

Cold Facts About Profits and Average Wages of U.S. Railroaders Given

Since 1937, railway workers in the U.S. have increased their productivity by 43 per cent, without any pay increases. During the first three months of this year, railroad profits were 74 per cent above those for the same period in 1940, with operating costs only 8.2 per cent greater, in spite of the much larger volume of goods carried. Latest U.S. government records place average rail workers' wages at \$1,324 a year.

of some of our naval strength to the Pacific; in the proposed Alaskan highway; in the line of airfields across the Yukon; and in our Pacific coast defences.

The Minister of National Defence stated a few days ago that the staff was taking precautions in regard to the West coast. And, very naturally, if war breaks out with our ally of the last war, the authorities will keep a vigilant eye on Japanese nationals in Canada.

OTTAWA LETTER (Continued from page 1)

is fairly nearly correct, the present policy of the Government will operate to the full or nearly so. The farmers will receive their 70 cents a bushel on the 230 million bushels; there will be the bonuses for the wheat acreage reduction which was estimated at about 23 per cent, and in addition there will be the payments under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act. This act comes into operation by order-in-council in "emergency years", and there is certainly no indication that this will be considered as anything but an emergency year.

National Emergency Reserve

The Western brief asked that the present carryover of wheat should be considered as a national emergency reserve and that all sales after August 1st should be considered as being taken from the new harvest. The new crop would possibly cover export sales and domestic requirements for the crop year. The Government's policy of paying 70 cents on 230 million bushels was based on an estimate of 180 million for export and 50 million for domestic consumption. The exports for the past year have been at about this figure, and sales have been keeping on a fairly steady level for the past few weeks.

Britain is of course practically the only customer, the amount of wheat going to countries that are still neutral being quite small. The actual amount of the carryover on August 1st has not yet been determined. It is not known how many bushels are still on the farms. The wheat in elevators and elsewhere where its bulk can be

Space for Coarse Grains

Deliveries of wheat are limited by the quota regulations of the Canadian Wheat Board. For the present they cannot exceed five bushels per acre for the number of acres authorized in each producer's permit book. Deliveries may be made only to the point specified in the permit, although the producer may deliver to any elevator at such point, regardless of the elevator at which his permit was taken out.

In contrast, deliveries of other grains are not restricted. They may be in any quantity, or at any elevator point.

This farmers' company has long realized the importance of keeping channels cleared for the movement of coarse grains, so producers may get the full benefit of market demand prevailing at any time. The fact that United Grain Growers Limited increased its storage capacity to the extent of nearly 15 million bushels by annexes to country and terminal elevators is a big help in that direction. Every care is taken to keep coarse grains shipped forward to prevent congestion. You will find space for your coarse grains in your U.G.G. elevator, and you will find available there the highest possible price in relation to the current market.

Keep in touch with your U.G.G. elevator agent so he will know just what wheat and other grains you expect to deliver. That will help him in arranging to accommodate you.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

States Alberta Could Supply Britain's Needs for All Pork Products

Alberta hog production could take care of Britain's needs in pork products, declared Deputy Minister of Agriculture Sweeney, at the P. J. Rock field day, Drumheller, last week. The annual output is now 1,485,000 hogs, said Mr. Sweeney, and this figure may be raised to 2,000,000 during the present year.

Record Made on Anniversary

August 7th, the first anniversary of its opening, was celebrated by the U.F.A. Central Co-operative store in Calgary by piling up the biggest business of any one day so far.

First Farmer—I've got a freak on my farm. It's a two-legged calf.
Second Farmer—Yes, I know. He came over to call on my daughter, last night.

calculated reaches about 463 million. The total surplus will in all likelihood be in the neighborhood of 500 million.

The brief said the farming population should not be considered as "the poor relation of the Canadian family". The living standards of the farmer should be on levels commensurate with the rest of the community. But in the case of men engaged in industry, the highest wage levels for 1926 to 1929 were taken as fair, while farm prices now ranged far below the prices ruling during these years. The present wheat price of 72 to 73 cents was far below the \$1.24 level at the end of July, 1929, and \$1.46 in 1928.

Over Four Million Acres of Abandoned Farm Lands in Prairie Provinces Now

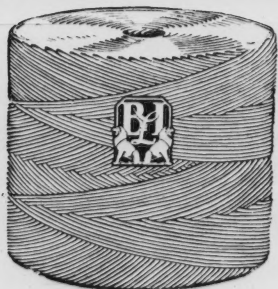
States Pamphlet Dealing With Methods of Regrassing in Dry Areas

There are more than four million acres of abandoned farm lands in the Prairie Provinces, in some cases given up to weeds which have little or no forage value and often with no cover growth whatever, so that the soil drifts with every strong wind. This whole problem, and experiments in regressing begun at the Manyberries Experiment Station and continued elsewhere, is discussed in a new pamphlet, No. 720, published by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It is stated that the experiments have shown that the weed cover can be eliminated and a complete grass cover obtained by the use of crested wheat grass, seeded in the fall months. The pamphlet will make interesting reading for farmers and ranchers faced with this problem.

State Only One Cure for Inflationary Tendency

There is only one cure for inflationary tendencies gaining ground in Canada as well as in Great Britain and the U.S., says the Royal Bank of Canada's *Monthly Letter*, and that is to produce more and consume less in order to provide for the waste of war.

Wartime increases in insurance business, in Great Britain, the U.S., and Canada, are reported by Sun Life of Canada.



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BRITISH EMPIRE
PRODUCT

- Fully treated against insects.
 - Distinctive colouring.
 - Each ball paper wrapped.
 - Full size sack.
 - Adequate tie rope.
 - Guaranteed quality.
 - Competitive prices.
 - Grown, manufactured and used in the British Empire.
- British Twine for Canadian Farm Produce.

See your Local Dealer

BRITISH INDUSTRIES LTD.
CALGARY - EDMONTON



Central Alberta Dairy Pool Section



"When a man works in a factory—or field—which he doesn't own, and lives in a house he doesn't own, he is likely to feel that he's something a little bit less than a man. Through Co-operation, men regain ownership."
—Co-operative Builder.

Consolidation of Canadian Farmers' Forces

"Parkwood", Bowden, Alberta.

Dear Members:

If the farmers of Canada ever hope to obtain redress from their economic ills they should give some thought to the consolidation of their efforts in this direction. Is it not apparent, and does it not seem imperative, that we close our ranks without further delay, and present a solid united front? Or are we forever to submit and have thrown back in our teeth the phrase we have heard so often of late, that no farm organization represents a majority of the farmers across Canada?

I may be reminded that this is no time to raise such a question. It may be said that there is no vital question today but that of winning the war. My reply is, that surely the social and economic security of the farm people of Canada, on whom nearly one-half of the population depend for a livelihood, is entitled to some consideration even in war time.

Equality of Sacrifice

If Capital and Labor were contributing to the National War Effort in proportion to the sacrifices Agriculture is called on to make, it would be a different matter. In other words,—farmers must still tighten their belts, whilst

Capital and Labor exploit the National Exchequer just as far as lies within their power. Farmers are perfectly willing to do all they possibly can toward the War Effort, but they consider it should be borne equally by all classes. They have a right to expect equality of sacrifice from all citizens.

Justice of Request

Do you believe that our Cabinet Ministers and the majority of our members of Parliament in Ottawa do not recognize the justice of such a request? And if they do, why do they not see to it that the country as a whole shoulder a larger part of the losses which Agriculture is carrying today? The answer, we all know; it has been drilled home to us so often, yes, and today we are almost apt to forget its significance, it has become almost a parrot-like call. But after awhile perhaps its reality will dawn on us; we may some day (soon I hope) realize that until the farmers organize 100 per cent it will be their privilege to sweat and toil without recompense, and to carry on that endless fight against poverty and misery, of which so many know but little else.

And to what purpose? Not to feed the starving millions in Europe, nor to furnish our own people with a cheap loaf, but to bolster a system to which may be attributed not only our own privations, but also those toils which load down the ordinary every day man until his outlook on life is as our own, filled with fears and misgivings, fear of that skeleton of want and hunger, fear of an old age creeping on, when he can no longer battle for a livelihood, misgivings as to men's consideration one for another. It breeds and fosters that state of mind when man loses faith in his fellow-man.

Our Own Movement

And so it is nice to turn, sometimes, to our own movement for relief, and think of a way of doing business, where greed and graft

One of Your Pool's Newer Truck Units



Recently, due to increased patronage, your Pool has put into service a new truck unit with an insulated body and provision has been made in the construction of the unit to provide for artificial refrigeration in hot days. Some of our members may see this unit plying back and forth between Alix and points east. Other members, however, might not have the same opportunity and therefore we show above a reproduction of same.

We are anticipating that it will give satisfactory service and prove to be a valuable addition to the Pool's facilities for handling its members' produce, both cream and eggs. This new truck provides protection against extreme heat as well as cold and frosty days. Garth Durant, operator of the truck, is seen in the picture, taken in front of the Alix plant.

can play no part. Perhaps we think of our Co-operatives as being chiefly devoted to trying to obtain for the farm people parity of prices as between what we buy and what we sell. Of course this is so, and therefore perhaps it may interest many of our members to learn that their Pool is affiliated with an organization whose sole objective has this end in view. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, with which every Pool member is linked, has a total membership of 350,000 Canadian farmers. They are recognized as the voice of Canadian Agriculture by our Dominion Government, and their only weakness lies in

(Continued on page 13)

FEED GOLD MEDAL HOG STARTER



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CENTRAL ALBERTA DAIRY POOL SECTION

Impressions Remaining With Us After Our Picnic

By THE PRESIDENT

It has been suggested that I try to convey to those of our members who were unable to be with at Lacombe, some of the impressions carried away by those who were more fortunate in this respect.

For the kindness of Mr. F. H. Reed and his staff who did everything within their power to make our day so pleasant, and to our guest speakers, Mr. H. L. Fowler and Mr. Norman Priestley, who helped to make our day so profitable, we all feel deeply indebted. On our way home, I am sure a great feeling of satisfaction, a very pardonable pride in our achievements and progress to date, filled most of us.

When Going Was Tougher

The privilege of meeting and conversing with such a virile, progressive body of dairy farmers linked together in one organization for the purpose of promoting their own business interests, could be no other than stimulating, and before we had travelled many miles our thoughts naturally took us back a few years to the time when the going was a bit tougher, and we found ourselves asking each other, if we had ever thought it possible in such a short space of time to make such a splendid showing.

Did we ever, in our wildest flight of imagination, picture 1800 Pool members at one get-together? Did we ever think that by the end of 1940 we should be over 5,000 strong? Were we ever aware of the far reaching effects the pooling of our cream would have on the whole of the Dairy industry in central Alberta?

Will Live Long in Memory

Truly, our picnic will not only live in our memories as a pleasant day, but gave us all a vision of a stronger Pool. The bonds that bind us were not only strengthened as far as our own organization is concerned, but our faith in the true principles of Co-operation was deepened. The spirit engendered by such a meeting will make us more determined than ever to build a bigger and a better Pool, and if we continue in this determination nothing can stop us in this respect, and although 90 per cent of our patrons are already members, our battle-cries must still be—**MEMBERS AND MORE MEMBERS**, and by our united effort we shall not only strengthen our Pool, but we shall be playing our part in redressing some of the wrongs of a cruel economic system.

These are some of the impressions we brought home with us from our Picnic at Lacombe; it was a day of great inspiration, and one full of hope for the future, and although from the hearts of millions goes out the cry for Victory, we in a wonderland of beauty did not on this day think of the fashioning of tools of War, but saw in the making the dawn of the morrow when the vision we cherish and aspire to attain will become a reality, thus ensuring a permanent Peace.

Improving Dairy Herds to Lower Milk Production Cost

By O. E. REED

Chief of the U.S. Bureau of Dairy Industry, Washington, D.C.,
in *Canadian Dairy and Ice Cream Journal*

O. E. Reed, outstanding authority on Dairy Industry, recently addressed the dairymen in the United States on the above subject. We believe that any article given by Mr. Reed will be of real interest to the dairymen in Central Alberta. The first part of Mr. Reed's paper is reproduced verbatim below.

I have been asked to tell you something of the work the U.S. Bureau of Dairy Industry is doing to improve the dairy cattle of the country, and to explain the importance of such improvement in reducing the cost of milk production.

I am glad to know that you are interested in anything that will reduce the farmer's milk-producing costs. I assume, of course, that your interest is prompted by the realization that lower production costs on the farm would enable you to reduce the price of milk to the consumer.

A Joint Problem

For some reason, the distributor as a rule thinks the consumer price of milk can best be lowered by the farmer; on the other hand, the farmer has the idea that lowering the cost of processing and distribution will effect a greater saving in the final cost to the consumer. In my judgment, the problem of reducing costs, and otherwise improving efficiency in the milk business, belongs to both groups. There are plenty of opportunities for cutting costs and it would be to the advantage of both the producer and the distributor groups to do so wherever they can.

Ideal to Aim At

Our feeling in the Bureau of Dairy Industry is that every effort should be made to produce and distribute the best quality of milk at the lowest possible cost, in order to move the greatest volume into consumption.

No other food known to man is as

important as milk in perpetuating the well-being of the people. The need for more milk in many homes is so well known that I hardly need mention that fact to you. There are several reasons for this lack of adequate milk consumption. One is that too many people, particularly adults, do not realize the value of milk in the diet; another is that much of the milk offered for consumption is of such poor quality that many people cease to like milk, but the biggest reason of all is the inadequacy of the consumer's food budget.

Efforts to Increase Consumption

Leaders in the dairy industry, of course, recognize these three reasons for low consumption. The National Dairy Council of the U.S.A. is conducting a fine educational program to acquaint people with the value of more milk in the diet. Federal and state extension agencies are helping farmers and dairy plant operators improve the quality of milk and cream; and various government agencies are conducting programs to create employment and better incomes. But even all these efforts will not accomplish the whole job of getting more milk to more people.

Improving Efficiency

The particular job for the dairy industry, in all its branches, is to help offset the low family incomes by adopting every efficient practice known, so that milk can still be sold at a satisfactory profit but at a lower price to the consumer.

Today I am to talk about only one of the problems of improving efficiency in the dairy industry—the problem of breeding better dairy cattle to reduce the cost of producing milk.

About 26 million cows are milked on the farms throughout the United States. They are said to be kept for milking purposes, but on the great

CLIP THIS LIST

10 easy ways to SAVE GASOLINE

Make greater use of horses, if you have them or can borrow them — for both field and road work.

Don't drive to and from town with a partial load of produce or passengers — keep in touch with your neighbours.

When you visit, walk when you can — drive your car only when you must.

Keep your car and all gasoline burning equipment in first-class condition.

Hold up non-essential ditching, grading, excavation, construction and other jobs which require gasoline-driven machinery.

Remember that your supply houses in town use gasoline to make deliveries. Co-operate with them and your neighbours to cut out needless trips.

If you operate a stationary engine, use it as sparingly as possible.

Boat owners, too, can help by limiting trips and reducing speed.

Never exceed 40 miles per hour even on straight stretches of open road.

Lubricate efficiently; worn engines waste gasoline.

GO 50/50 WITH OUR FIGHTING FORCES

Spare and Share your Gasoline for VICTORY!

Mutual Aid Blitz Policy of British Co-ops.

Portsmouth, after a severe air raid sent out an S.O.S. for bread, states Co-operative Union News Service. The Brighton Co-operative Society's bakery got to work at once, and delivered 15,000 loaves in the early hours of the next morning—and this service was continued every day until Portsmouth bakeries resumed work. The Co-operative Union made plans for mutual aid before the air "blitz" began, and many British cities have cause to be grateful for their forethought.

majority of farms the cows are really kept to provide a market outlet for the feed the farmer raises. Crop and feed production is the primary consideration on most of these farms, and the kind of cow used to turn

the feed into milk is given only secondary consideration as a rule.

Some Don't Pay for Feed

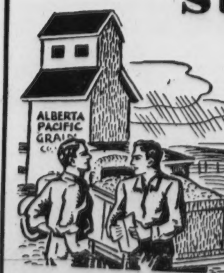
In thousands of instances, the farmer would be better off from a cash standpoint if he sold his crops outright. The reason is that the average cow-milking farmer does not keep the right kind of cows. Many cows do not produce enough milk to pay for the feed they use; others may pay for the feed, but fail to pay a fair return for the labor and overhead involved.

Figures from the dairy herd-improvement association in 1939 showed that the cows that averaged only 4,500 pounds of milk a year (which is the same as the average for all cows milked in the United States) consumed \$1.06 worth of feed for each hundred pounds of milk they produced. Feed is usually considered only half the cost, so if we add to the cost of feed, another \$1.06 to take care of the labor and overhead, (Continued on page 15)

Storage Capacity

To meet the needs of its customers The Alberta Pacific has 23,083,000 bushels of Country Elevator Storage space and Terminal Elevators at Vancouver and the Head of the Great Lakes

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WAR DIARY

July 31st.—Nazis declare they will level Leningrad to ground if Russians insist on defending it; admit stiff opposition. Moscow says enemy making no progress on Leningrad front, Red Army holding positions in other sectors. Nine pro-Nazis arrested in Argentina. Harry Hopkins in Moscow. Sixteen R.A.F. planes lost in widespread attacks on enemy shipping and bases; four supply ships, one warship hit. Washington not satisfied with Japanese apology for bombing of gunboat.

Aug. 1st.—Russians counter-attack in Smolensk area, sharp fighting also at Zhitomir and Novorzhev; Berlin says merely "battles develop in our favor." Britain breaks off relations with Finland. Three R.A.F. planes fail to return after attacks on enemy shipping, at least one ship sunk. Mexico turns down Nazi demand for opposition to U.S. black-list of pro-Axis firms. London hears Japan demands bases in Thailand, control of rubber, rice, tin production. Sabotage said increasing in Norway. Nazis execute 90 "Communists" in Yugoslavia. *Bremen* and *Europa* gutted by sabotage, is report. Second large Canadian troop convoy in month reaches England safely.

Aug. 2nd.—U.S. places embargo on shipments aviation fuel and oil to Japan, other gasoline and oil shipments to be rationed; raw silk supplies commandeered for defence purposes. Britain declares Finland enemy-occupied territory. Moscow says Russian counter-attacks continue, Berlin claims Nazi thrust goes deep into Ukraine. One of war's biggest convoys reaches Britain safely. Anti-Nazi riots mark Belgian "Independence Day".

Aug. 3rd.—Moscow announces Red Army holding firm; harvest in Ukraine being rushed. Berlin says advances made in Ukraine. Royal Navy submarines sink two Axis supply ships, torpedo Italian cruiser, floating dock, in Mediterranean. Four Nazi fighters destroyed, one British plane lost, in R.A.F. attacks on Nazi bases in northern France. Vichy considers Nazi demands for fuller "collaboration". British through resorts for bank holiday week-end.

Aug. 4th.—R.A.F. makes heavy attacks on Western Germany, invasion ports, lose one plane. Few Nazi planes over Britain. Rumors from London of forthcoming British attack in northern Europe. British reinforce troops on Malaya-Thailand border. Hard fighting continues in Smolensk area, Germans push pincers offensive against Kiev. Helsinki reports British warships aiding Russian Arctic forces.

Aug. 5th.—Unconfirmed reports of meeting of Churchill and Roosevelt. Berlin claims break-through Russian defences south of Smolensk; Moscow says Nazis attacking 80 miles northwest, 50 miles south, of Kiev. Army and R.A.F. reinforcements reach Singapore. Royal Navy shells Sardinia.

Aug. 6th.—Eden warns Japan security of Thailand of interest to Britain. Rumors of Churchill-Roosevelt meeting persist. Air Ministry says raids on Germany carried on "with conspicuous success"; attacks centre on Mannheim, Frankfurt, Karlsruhe; supply ship, three patrol vessels, hit; nine planes fail to return. *Scharnhorst* said back in Brest for repairs. Allies announces contact made in northern waters, British and Russian fleets. Soviet leaders call on people in enemy-held Russia to wage "holy war" on Nazis; Nazi transport sunk in Baltic by Russian submarine. Berlin claims nearly million Russians taken prisoner, many more than that killed. Britain promises to respect Turkish interests after war.

Aug. 7th.—Moscow states drive on Leningrad abated, heavy fighting continues in southern sectors. Berlin says German losses moderate, Russian losses "extraordinarily high". Two Nazi planes downed, one British lost, in smashing R.A.F. raids on invasion ports, western German cities; in Mediterranean, Sicilian base bombed. Cordell Hull says U.S. watches Japanese menace of Thailand with "increasing concern." Japan said to be making demands on Russia; Japanese troops moving into Manchoukuo. British Commons told prisoners and killed totalled 25,680 in Greek, Crete campaigns.

Aug. 8th.—Vichy estimates combined

SEED GROWERS' OFFICERS

T. H. Howes, Millet, P. J. Rook, Drumheller, and G. E. DeLong were elected officers of the Alberta branch of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association at the annual meeting held at Lacombe last week. Directors are Wm. Klemme, Donalds; A. Smith, Wembley, and V. Watson, Airdrie.

Nazi and Russian losses as high as 70,000 daily, mostly killed and wounded. Red Air Force attacks Berlin. London report states Nazis cut railway line from Smolensk to Odessa. Moscow says Nazi claims of nearly million Russians captured "fantastic." R.A.F. sinks two enemy supply ships, damages two others, in Mediterranean. U.S. turns over to Russia four tankers to transport aviation gasoline. Istanbul says Britain may send troops from India to aid Russia. Nazis threaten Iran will break off relations if thousands of German "tourists" expelled from country, as Britain wants. U.S. production light tanks second quarter 1941 twelve times, medium tanks more than twice, that of first quarter.

Aug. 9th.—Thailand says will fight against aggression; Japan continues pressure. Cordell Hull replies to Japanese complaints of encirclement that no law abiding nation need fear encirclement. Germans believed advancing towards Odessa and Nikolaev. Berlin radio says one squadron transport planes carried 280,000 wounded back from Russian front. Eleven Nazi fighters, five British planes, destroyed in air fights over Channel and Northern France. Four R.A.F. machines lost in heavy attack on Kiel.

Aug. 10th.—Menzies says Far East situation grave. Canada stops money order service to Japan (and China). Vichy holds another defence conference. Three R.A.F. planes lost in heavy raids on western Nazi bases; R.A.F. bomb enemy bases in Mediterranean. German planes over eastern coast Scotland, England. Berlin says Russian operations proceeding "according to plan." Nazis building fortifications in Norway. Pro-Nazi plot suppressed in Chile.

Aug. 11th.—Red Army holding firm on central front, but Moscow announces Nazis advance towards Leningrad and Kiev; Berlin says rapid progress everywhere. Vichy believed considering Nazi demands for French naval bases north and west Africa; Washington report says if Vichy submits, U.S. will break off relations. Japan on full economic war footing. Admiralty announces loss destroyer *Defender*, crew saved.

Aug. 12th.—Vichy yields to Nazi demands for collaboration; Darlan made defence minister with wide powers. Berlin says Black Sea reached at several points; Moscow reports fierce fighting against attempts to surround Leningrad and Kiev. U.S. House of Representatives votes for extension military service, majority of one. Twenty R.A.F. planes lost in heaviest attacks of war; including day raid on Cologne. Canada, U.S. coordinate Pacific defences, is announced. Roosevelt moves to curb instalment buying; Ottawa report says Canada may follow suit. Washington estimates million Germans and probably more Russians lost in Russian campaign. Cairo report says Nazis arrested in Iran, plot alleged.

Aug. 13th.—R.A.F. in second night of war's greatest air offensive bombs Berlin, Krupp works at Essen, munitions works, air bases, docks in Nazi territory; 13 bombers missing. Nazis claim advances in Ukraine, situation there thought grave; Moscow reports non-committal; Soviet spokesmen in London say that if Russians evacuate Odessa will leave it in ruins. Iran refuses British demands that Nazis be turned out of country says Ankara. Japanese newspapers imply war inevitable. Results of British registration of men and women for war industries inadequate, men up to 50, women to 40, may be called upon. Roosevelt urges food production, says reserves needed.

"WET BLANKET" FOR U.S.A.

(Continued from page 1)

minion and that she has been at war for two years. It is evident, Mr. Mathews pointed out, that this rejoinder can be used by them very effectively.

State of U.S. Public Opinion

Talk about Canada's attitude on conscription was one of two factors which had caused some confusion in the United States in regard to the war, the American publisher reported. The other was the ranging of Russia on our side as a belligerent. He himself agreed fully with the full blooded realism of Winston Churchill, whose clear-cut speech delivered within a few hours of the opening of Hitler's attack upon Russia had been of the highest value. Confusion remained, nevertheless, first because sections of American opinion found it difficult to adjust themselves to the changed situation, and, strangely enough, also because there was a tendency in some quarters to feel that the resistance offered by the Russian armies lessened the need for American aid to the anti-Hitler forces. Mr. Mathews does not share these views; in any way; but points out that insofar as they are held by a substantial section of the public, they create real difficulties. He stands for a united effort of all nations opposing the Nazis.

On the whole, however, Mr. Mathews found the external evidences of concern about the war less in Canada than in the United States.

Warlike U.S. Cities

"Our cities seem in fact more warlike than yours," he said. "Take our own city, for example. There are far more signs of activity there than in Calgary, though you have important training centres here. Perhaps this difference is due to the fact that we have close at hand a permanent base of the air arm of the U.S. army. Not very far away is a Royal Air Force training school. Two British relief organizations are doing wonders, and receiving very generous support."

If and when the United States gets into a shooting war, Mr. Mathews is quite certain that most of the isolationists, including important members of the America First Committee, will line up solidly in support of the war effort; and that there will be a tremendous speeding up in the conversion of American economic life to a war basis.

Canada in Coming Debates

Since Mr. Mathews was in Calgary, both Senate and House of Representatives have approved retention of draftees and national guardsmen in the U.S. army for another period of eighteen months, after the twelve months for which they were called up have expired. The War Department, it has been reported, also considers it necessary to national security to withdraw the present prohibition against draftees being required to serve outside the Western hemisphere or U.S. possessions. When that issue is definitely raised, a great deal more will be heard in the U.S. about Canada's present policy than has been heard as yet.

New orders for about 1,000 military planes have been given to Canadian aviation plants, Hon. C. D. Howe announced last week. It is believed the planes may be for the U.S. Government to send to China and perhaps also to Russia.

LUMBER for GRANARIES

For many years now we have been headquarters for farmers desiring to purchase good lumber for granaries.

Owing to the unprecedented demand for spruce lumber for military barracks, etc., lumber merchants are having considerable difficulty in obtaining dry stock.

Again, this year, farmers who previously hauled their grain to the elevators from the separator are being asked to store their grain on their own farms.

For many months now we have been accumulating and selecting grain tight shiplap. Farmers requiring granaries will be well advised to make their purchases while present stocks last.

The popular size is 12 x 14 x 8, with 2 x 6 tongue and groove flooring, and 4 x 6 skids. This holds approximately 1,150 bushels, and will be delivered free, within a reasonable distance (25 to 35 miles) of Calgary, for \$87.00. Other sizes at equally low prices.

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Letter from London

"Our Day Will Surely Come"—
U.S. Today Compared With
Britain Before Full Awakening

The writer of the following letter is a reader of *The Western Farm Leader*, long resident in London, a veteran of the last war who served at Gallipoli and in France, a retired regular army officer, and always an ardent "Churchillian". He is in business, and like other Londoners has suffered losses. Oddly enough while one line of business has been adversely affected, another has shown expansion, but all the advantage in revenue goes to the Government. He writes, "My cinema interests are doing remarkably well, owing to proximity to troops, etc., but of course, with excess profits tax 100 per cent, this increase does not come to me. But that's nothing to worry about!" In previous letters he has referred to what he has seen of Canada's Forces in Britain, and has expressed unstinted admiration of our Canadian war effort.

I always read with much pleasure the copies of *The Western Farm Leader*. It was an inspiration to read your leaders, "All Out" and "Sanity", and it is cheering to know that the British point of view is so well understood and advocated in your part of the Dominion of Canada. You seem to express our own feelings. I liked too the excerpt from Max Werner's "Strategy and Diplomacy of the Second World War." Also Bret Harte's "Reveille". It is fine to know that you use your influence and that of your paper so admirably to keep alive and strong the ties of brotherhood and understanding between this little island and your great continent. You do so well interpret and appreciate the position as we see and feel it.

Role of the U.S.A.

We do appreciate what the U.S.A. are doing, but there are times when we sigh a little and say, "How long O Lord, How Long?" It is not a question of beating the Germans (no one doubts that we shall do that) but of beating them *quickly*. I do believe that the war would be victoriously over by now if we had had, as Werner puts it, "fully co-ordinated Anglo-American Strategy". What a difference it would make if U.S.A. undertook to cover the Atlantic and enabled our Navy to concentrate on the Mediterranean and Home Waters.

We get rather tired of U.S.A. "speeches"—saying what fine fellows we are and how much Americans hope we will win and how we are in the front line of their defence, all aid to Britain, etc. They do not seem to understand that a little help now is worth more than an output of thousands of planes, tanks, ships, etc., in 1942 and 1943. I believe we could win this war this year with real all out help from the U.S.A. I suppose it is one of the inherent weaknesses of a democracy that a leader cannot go faster than his country's public opinion, and though Roosevelt might be prepared to act quickly he must delay whilst public opinion is slowly educated.

Before England Awoke

It was much the same here in England—perhaps worse, and with less excuse—so we ought to understand the difficulties. It was not until this country was hit that most of the people began to wake up to realities and to appreciate the great qualities and leadership of Churchill, who for years had not ceased to warn us. What a great, brave, lion-hearted man he is! It is almost appalling to realize how much we owe to one man. I would like to see the Dominions' Ministers more closely associated with ours in the War Council. I have an idea that the Dominions themselves are not at present in favor of this.

Do not think we do not appreciate Roosevelt or the magnitude of the

Wheat Producer Gets More, Bread Consumer Pays Less, N. Zealand Than in Canada

Pointing out that in New Zealand, with the price of wheat approximately \$1.35 a bushel, bread is selling at six cents a pound, with wheat at Fort William 70 cents, bread costs eight cents in Canada, M. J. Coldwell, M.P., acting C.C.F. leader, last week urged a thorough inquiry into prices of bread, flour, and mill-feeds.

Mobilization of the Sixth Canadian Division of the active army has been authorized.

Australian farmers have been warned to provide for the possibility of operating with little or no gasoline within the next year.

A general convention of adherents is being arranged by Independent members of the Provincial Legislature, for Saturday, August 30th, in Edmonton.

Output of the big bomber planes in the U.S. is lagging, declared Director-General Knudsen of the O.P.M., on his return from a tour of defence plants recently.

The Nazis have more than a million officers and men in their various air forces, said Col. Olds, U.S. military flier, in Washington last week, whereas the personnel of the U.S. air forces numbers about 180,000.

Up to August 3rd, the U.S. "National Defence Mediation Board" dealt with 58 cases of stoppage or threatened stoppage of defence production due to labor troubles; in 57 cases, involving 727,806 workers, men have either gone back to work as a result of settlements reached with the aid of the Board, or postponed strikes at the Board's request.

American effort, but it is a long time since he first said that he would ensure that munitions arrived here safely, and still week after week the sinkings go on and valuable cargoes are lost while the U.S.A. still talk about protecting them. They have the means to do this but do not act decisively.

All Classes United

We were of course very disturbed about the loss of Crete, but there is no despondency here and not a doubt of victory. It is surprising how all classes are united in determination that this war must be fought till the world is free of the evil menace of German brutality. We have been free from intensive raids over England for quite a time, but no doubt it is only a lull. One thing to cheer us is that it is believed we have now got very near to the often talked of answer to the night bomber. Don't worry about us. Things are not as bad as they sound to you who are only able to judge by press and radio.

Life goes on cheerfully. You read of rationing of clothes and food, but don't imagine we are hungry or ill clad. Some things are in short supply and it is right to ensure even distribution so that the poor have an equal share with the rich, but we have all the food necessary though not in the usual variety—and if we have to wear clothes longer than we otherwise would, what does it matter?

Health Remains Good

Medical reports from all districts agree that the health of the country has remained good and the expected increase in nervous complaints has been conspicuous by its absence. Rather are people stimulated. Britain can take it is true, and it is equally true that we can and will give it.

As Menzies said, we are still on the defensive but the time is coming when we shall be ready to attack. We still wait on the factories. We want all that the Empire and U.S.A. can provide, planes, tanks, ships, etc. Our day will surely come.

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BECAUSE the modern motors of today, with their more closely fitting parts and greatly stepped up power, operate at higher temperatures and pressures, they need the help of a finer, purer oil to keep them turning over with the efficiency for which they were designed. That's why Maple Leaf scientists, always in the forefront of petroleum research, have developed Maple Leaf NEW PROCESS Motor Oil. This new, better motor oil not only holds its lubricating body under searing engine heat but also supplies instant lubrication at low starting temperatures. Order YOUR supply of Maple Leaf NEW PROCESS Motor Oil TODAY from your nearest Maple Leaf Co-op. Agency or Service Station.



Wheat Production in Europe

In spite of efforts on the part of the Nazis to stimulate the growing of wheat, states the Pioneer Grain Company's Weekly Grain Letter, European production in 1941 is likely to be only moderately larger than the very poor crop of 1940, and still far below normal. It may be assumed, therefore, the letter continues, that the wheat situation in Axis-controlled Europe and the food situation generally, with which it is closely linked, will continue to deteriorate. The shortage will probably be particularly acute in Belgium, Holland, Norway and Greece. Within Germany and Italy wheat supplies may continue to be reasonably satisfactory, but deficiencies in other foods, such as fats and oils, may become more pronounced.

The 15 cents per bushel processing tax on wheat has been removed for the current crop year to prevent a possible rise in the price of bread, said Hon. J. A. MacKinnon.

While wheat production was profitable when a bushel was worth a dollar and a half or more, we cannot plan our farm economy on the assumption that such prices are likely to be realized again, states Dr. K. W. Neatby, director of the agricultural department of the North-West Line Elevators Association.

South Africa has appealed for 300 Canadian nurses for military hospitals.

Replying to statements of Hon. C. D. Howe that sabotage was suspected in the recent strike at the aluminum company's plant at Arvida, Quebec, officials of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada said that the company favored wage increases but the government "blocked" them, and that the employees had been trying to negotiate a contract since May 27th. Union officials also stated the stoppage would be three or four days, at most, and not three weeks as prophesied by the Minister.

FARMERS!

At 438 country points Federal
elevators stand ready to handle
your 1941 crop.



(23)

Interests of The United Farm Women

AN INCIDENT ON THE TRAIN

Warwick Farm.
Edgerton, Alberta.

He brought us all a goodly dish of ice cream.

Dear Farm Women:

As I sit here it is hot. So hot that I trust there are few more afternoons like it this summer. And I need not tell you the effect it is having on everything I can see. Too many of you know the pitiful picture that is being painted and we might as well try and forget it if we can.

As I sat here thinking for the moment of the discomfort of either sitting quietly at home or working or travelling, an incident came to my mind and I thought to myself, "I shall stop this minute and write it in my letter to you." Of course I may have written of it before, but if I did it was several years ago, and it will do no harm to those who read it to have the incident recalled to them.

An Uncomfortable Journey

It was a day seemingly as hot as this. It was in late August and the then smaller children and I were travelling to Ottawa that they might attend school there that term. It was before the days of general air-conditioned coaches, for these long trips, and the tourist car was hot and the several little children who were there seemed noisy. Everything was dusty and it was generally uncomfortable. The porter had showed himself a marvel of patience through it all, but the trip had been anything but a pleasure for most of us, and I imagine for him it had been very trying, as he was no longer a young man.

The afternoon before we were to reach our destination he came to me where I was sitting typing and said, "Ma'am, will you do me a favor? Will you write me a letter of recommendation? It will be a help to me." I assured him I could do so with the greatest sincerity, and accordingly wrote one telling of his attitude on that trip. He thanked me, when I handed it to him and later came back and most earnestly said, "Would you mind writing another copy so I can show it to my wife?" Of course I complied and I wondered how it would be received by her. Would she consider it a just tribute to his qualities she had long recognized or would she have unsuspected virtues pointed out to her, because possibly there may be many of us wives who take a lot for granted! Again I was thanked, and I remember how the children appreciated the very tangible expression of gratitude he showed when we later were having our tea.

As I Left the Train

But the thing that stands out most vividly in my mind is the incident of the following early morning when I was leaving the train. The old porter was standing on the platform, and as I turned away I naturally went to tip him for his services to us en route. I shall never forget the manner in which he drew himself up and the gesture with which he turned it aside as he said, "No thank you ma'am. What you did for me was worth more than a tip."

Now I have always said I have greater faith in humanity after that incident. That porter had all the help I could give him, he would probably never see me again, and it would have been so easy to have taken the money, for no doubt he thought he could do with it as well as I. But he wanted to do his part, to give his service.

Through these several years I have many times thought of that incident and of that porter, and always when I do I have a warmth at heart, and always too I wonder how often we consciously or unconsciously do little things on occasion that reflect credit or discredit not only on ourselves but on humanity.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

A paper on Child Psychology by Mrs. Harper, and a demonstration on "Variety in Vegetables" by Miss Lee, were recently enjoyed by members and friends of the Starline U.F.W.A. (Clareholm).

A shower for a new bride, Mrs. Jeunk (formerly Miss Phyllis Hunter) was a pleasant event arranged by Westlock U.F.W.A. in conjunction with their last meeting.

Westvale U.F.W.A. (Wanham) co-operated with the U.F.A. Local in putting on a very successful community picnic recently. Their last meeting was small, owing to a very heavy rain which made roads almost impassable.

A picnic held by Grand Meadow U.F.W.A. (near Ponoka) at the home of one of the members, proved a very enjoyable occasion, reports Mrs. L. Elofson. At a recent meeting the Junior delegate gave her report, which was heard with interest.

The Western Farm Leader PATTERN DEPARTMENT



Here's an adaptable little frock, that will be nice made in any number of different materials. Sleeves may be long or short, you can have the little collar or not, and use lace edging or buttons for trimming.

Pattern 4695 comes in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.
Price of pattern 20 cents, coin preferred.

Labor Unions Suggest Plan To Ease Hardship of Silk Workers in U.S.A.

Meeting with Office of Production Management Officials, representatives of the two great trades union movements of the U.S. recommended a program to ease the hardships to 250,000 workers in the rubber and silk industry due to commandeering raw materials for defence purposes. The proposed program included distribution of available raw materials on a quota basis, with larger quotas for towns where there is no other industry in which displaced workers can be absorbed, and giving of defence jobs to displaced rubber and silk workers. Increased production of rayon, nylon and other synthetic materials for use instead of Japanese silk was also recommended.

Last year 1,700 Canadians were killed in motor vehicle accidents—the highest figure since complete records have been kept.

Knew All Along

"A legal ruling states that a cow has a right in the road. Fancy taking all this time to find out what cows seem to have known all along."
—Punch.

A PAGE FROM MY DIARY

I've just had a trip to Benalto
To visit old friends on their farm,
And now I am feeling a call to
Record that community's charm.
With harvest-time swiftly advancing,
And deep cloudless peace in the
skies,
Its broad rolling fields were en-
trancing
To town-weary eyes!

Here Nature with bounty unstinted
Rewards all her children of toil.
The fabric of living is minted
From fruits of a succulent soil.
The prairie for me is too spacious,
Too lonely, too stark, too austere!
Benalto's homes stand in a gra-
cious
And kind atmosphere!

The Northern bush-lands enthrall
me,
But there every tree is a foe,
And should some good fortune befall
me,
To scenes like Benalto's I'll go.
My visit was one full of pleasure,
And profit I'll never forget,
Its memories long I will treasure—
Its briefness regret!

ISA GRINDLAY JACKSON.

Mrs. Jackson, after illness which necessitated hospital treatment in Edmonton, is now, our readers will be glad to know, in much better health.

Farm Home and Garden

Autumn planting or moving of plants can often be carried out to advantage. The best time to plant or move iris and evergreen trees (conifers), at Morden, Manitoba, was found to be August; for tulips, lilies, peonies, raspberries, bush fruits and spring blooming perennials, the best time is early September; for lilacs, roses and general nursery stock, the last half of September is recommended.

Six Fruit Sauce: Take six each peaches, pears, green plums, red plums, apples and tomatoes; cut

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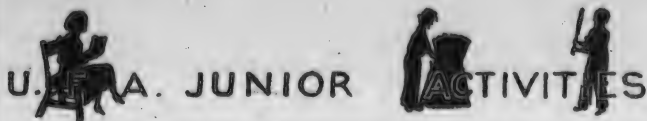
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AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION CLOSES

The series of letters published in recent months in *The Western Farm Leader*, giving the contributors' reasons for staying on the farm or for going to the city, has aroused considerable interest. Many good letters have been received which did not appear in print, chiefly because they repeated arguments that had already been set forth by other writers. So the discussion is brought to a close.

Personal preferences for quiet or for crowds, for wide moonlit skies or for the brightness of city streets, for outdoor work with animals and growing things, or for work with machinery or for other kinds of work, have been expressed. In some cases, though, it was quite evident that decisions to leave the farm had been reached with reluctance, because of unsatisfactory economic conditions; others, again, made it clear that those unsatisfactory

conditions had been recognised and accepted, the love of country life weighing the balance in the other direction.

One Thing Overlooked

Some of the letter-writers overlooked one important factor in the situation: the possibility of working in and through farmers' organizations to secure better living conditions for farm people. In one sense the difficulties of agriculture as an industry present a challenge to young people brought up on the farm—to stay with the farm, and to put their young and vigorous shoulders to the wheel, to help the older farm people now toiling there, in order to place the industry in a better position.

Farm organizations are weakened by the constant drain of young people, sometimes those who have received good educations, to town and city life. It becomes doubly necessary for those who remain on the farms to devote themselves loyally and energetically to the service of their own organizations, organizations that provide the means of making farm life, in time, all that it might and should be.

Of course there is the same condition behind that last sentence that shadows all free and democratic life—that the war against Nazi-ism be won. Nazis do not tolerate any efforts of farm or city workers to manage their collective affairs, and openly plan that the world's work shall be done by "inferior" people taught by Nazi overlords to live submissively on an inferior level.

Must Earn Democracy

But if by force of arms the democracies gain the opportunity to continue to exist, we still will have laid upon us the obligation to *earn* democracy by using its means and methods.

And it will be a splendid thing for the farm people of the future if our young people now, who like farming as a way of life, accept the challenge to become farmers and, through democratic organized effort, to make farming as dignified, as honorable and as pleasant an occupation as it surely ought to be.

—A.T.S.

Junior News Items

Plans for a dance and raffle to be held at Mountain View Hall, west of Airdrie, occupied the attention of Airdrie U.F.A. Junior Local at their last meeting. Marion Clayton, secretary, writes that it has been decided to hold one meeting monthly during harvest.

The girls won the current events contest held at the last meeting of Alston U.F.A. Juniors, with 13 points to the boys' 11. Messrs. Harper of Claresholm and Tyson of Stavely spoke to the meeting on Youth Training.

Following a talk by Ralph Leach, who represented the Local at University Week this year, Ministik Juniors worked on a quiz contest, both parts of the program being greatly enjoyed, writes Margaret Oliver. These young people want to send two delegates to Edmonton next June.

Angry Warden: Don't you see the notice, "No fishing here?"

Angler—There must be a mistake somewhere, for I'm catching plenty.

FALL TERM OPENS

MONDAY

AUGUST 25

Day Classes

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Evening Classes

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Canadian Navy Roams Far and Wide



Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy, as Navy Minister McDonald recently stated, have been found since the war began on the world's seven seas. Here's a picture, taken by a Canadian sailor from a Canadian destroyer which suggests a tropic climate. The bronzed sailors in the shorts which are worn when on service in the warmer ocean regions, are on a British cruiser, alongside which the destroyer was coming when the photograph was taken.

Chose Good Co-operator to Head British Navy

It takes a pretty good man to run the British Navy. So, when the pinch came, they went to the co-operatives and picked one of their fighting leaders, A. V. Alexander, and made him "First Lord of the Admiralty," says the *Saskatchewan Co-operative Consumer*.

Mr. Alexander is generally considered as the Labor party's greatest expert on ships and trade. He is an ardent free-trader, and a power in the co-operative movement. The latter has been his chief interest outside politics.

His last activity on its behalf brought him the powerful opposition of Lord Beaverbrook's newspaper during the anti-co-operative campaign in the early '30's. "The co-operative movement never made a millionaire, but it never made a pauper," Mr. Alexander said in a speech in 1934, renewing a challenge to Lord Beaverbrook to a public debate.

Both Satisfied

He added in that speech, "until Beaverbrook is willing to come out into the open where he can be met and not shout from a coward's castle, the public will be able to judge the sincerity of his campaign against us." The story is told that, when Mr. Alexander and Lord Beaverbrook finally met, the publisher held out a hand, saying: "My finest political Aunty Sally! For years, the controversy about you has increased my newspaper sales."

Mr. Alexander, it is said, shook hands and retorted, "My best commercial-traveller!—Every time you attacked me, you brought customers to the co-operative."

CONCENTRATED ORANGE JUICE

Concentrated orange juice is being shipped to Britain from the U.S. under the Lease-Lend act. As thirty carloads of oranges are required to make one carload of the concentrated juice, the reason is obvious for shipping in this form while shipping space is short. California Fruit Growers' Exchange, through their by-products plant, have already shipped three carloads of the juice, and are putting up another three as quickly as possible.

DEAF HEAR WITH

THE NEW 1940

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From Much Bombed City of Birmingham

Within a few weeks of the heaviest bombing raid of the war on Birmingham, England, electors completely snowed under in a by-election both a "stop the war" candidate and a candidate who called for indiscriminate bombing of the enemy, in place of the R.A.F. policy of selecting the most important targets. *The Leader* commented upon this election result in an article entitled "Sanity". Recently we received the following letter from W. Martineau, M.C., Lord Mayor of Birmingham:

"May I acknowledge with many thanks receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. and also a copy of *The Western Farm Leader* containing an article entitled 'Sanity'. I was very pleased to have an opportunity of reading this and also the other articles in the paper, which I found most interesting.

"It is a great encouragement to us to feel that the other nations of the Empire approve our efforts and are doing so much to help."

Eight Canadians were among 22 airmen killed in a flying accident in England, when a big ferry service plane was wrecked.

The Nazi Government, according to reports of the "fight for Freedom" movement in New York, are looking for suitable peace organizations in the U.S. to support their forthcoming peace offer.

Short rests in Banff and Jasper National Parks were included in the itinerary of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, on the inspection tour of Commonwealth Air Training establishments which took him to the Pacific Coast.

An order-in-council of the Federal Government reinstated Provincial legislation protecting prairie farmers against claims of creditors on their five-bushel-an-acre wheat delivery quota, Hon. J. A. MacKinnon announced last week. The protection does not apply to crop shares payable by tenants.

DOMINION OF CANADA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT

Important Notice to Farmers

Forms on which cultivated acreages for the 1941 Crop Season must be reported have now been distributed. If you have not received a copy by mail, you may get one at the Office of your Municipality.

THESE FORMS ARE ISSUED UNDER THE PRAIRIE FARM ASSISTANCE ACT AND SHOULD NOT BE CONFUSED WITH FORMS ALREADY TAKEN FOR WHEAT ACREAGE REDUCTION.

To be eligible for an award under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act farmers must report the cultivated acreages of all the lands they operate, whether owned or rented, but must not report lands they own which are rented to others.

Full instructions, which should be carefully read and followed are given on the form and all questions on the form should be answered.

Completed Reports should be mailed immediately to:

THE SUPERINTENDENT, Prairie Farm Assistance Office,
at either Winnipeg, Regina or Edmonton

The Wheat Situation

By LEONARD D. NESBITT
Superintendent of Publicity
Alberta Wheat Pool

Canada and the United States combined will produce approximately 1,229 million bushels of wheat this year. The United States crop is around 925 million bushels. The Federal Government has estimated the Canadian winter wheat crop at 16,417,000 bushels. An official estimate of the spring wheat crop has not yet been made, but the total will be approximately 288 million bushels. Thus, while the United States had a big crop, the Canadian production is away below last year's figures.

Official announcement has not as yet been made of the total volume of exports of Canadian wheat and flour for the crop year 1940-41, which ended on July 31st. Overseas shipments totalled 173.5 million bushels.

The Canadian carryover has not been officially set, but the visible supply of wheat on August 1st was 463.8 million bushels, which was 181.5 millions more than was the visible a year earlier.

Wheat prices have been strong on United States markets due to the governmental steps taken to give the wheat farmers an adequate return. The United States government has adopted a policy of segregating huge supplies of wheat as a permanent reserve.

A little strength has been shown by the Winnipeg market from time to time. Even with the huge surplus in store, many think current price levels for wheat are away too low in the face of the rising general price level. Commodity prices have shown upward tendencies during the past few months.

World wheat production, excluding Europe, China and Soviet Russia, may be about 100 million bushels below the production of 2,770 million bushels in the same countries in 1940, according to the United States department of agriculture. On the other hand, an increase of around 125 million bushels is now indicated for continental Europe.

Prospects for world trade in the 1941-42 crop year depend entirely on war events. With the continuation of the war and the blockade of Europe, world wheat shipments will continue at a low level, with Britain being virtually the only overseas importer of any consequence and Canada supplying the bulk of the trade. The United States is concentrating more on the export of articles of food, other than wheat, to the United Kingdom.

Pool Crop Report

The Alberta Wheat Pool estimates the wheat crop in this Province will yield an average of 14 bushels per acre this year, as compared with an average of 21.6 last year. Reduced acreage, in addition to the lower yield, will bring the total output to an estimated 93,000,000 bushels, less than half last year's production of 187,000,000 bushels.

Peace River district is expected to harvest the largest wheat yield in the Province, with an estimated average of 35 bushels per acre, with the southwest of the Province not far behind. Estimated yields for other parts of the Province run as low as two bushels per acre for some districts.

Quality Lower

In quality of the wheat crop, too, a reduction is expected this year, various conditions existing throughout the season having been less favorable than usual.

Total production of oats is expected to be about 25 per cent less than last year, and barley about 15 per cent less; rye is also expected to be less but flax will show a considerable increase, according to the Pool crop report.

The crop is ripening fast, and cutting has started in various districts; with favorable weather, cutting should be

Livestock Markets Review

CALGARY STOCKYARDS, Aug. 13th.—The cattle market has been active with prices holding steady. Choice dry fed steers are up to \$9.25, medium good grass steers, \$7.50 to \$8.50, common down to \$6; medium good heavy heifers \$6.50 to \$7.50, lights up to \$8, common down to \$6; good choice fed calves are \$8.75 to \$9.50, medium \$8.50 down; good cows \$5.75 to \$6.25, common to medium \$4.50 to \$5.50. Canners and cutters are \$3.50 to \$4.25; good bulls \$7 to \$7.50, top \$7.75, common to medium \$5.50 to \$6.75; good choice vealers \$8.50 to \$9, common to medium \$5.50 to \$8; good stocker steers \$7 to \$7.50, common down to \$5.75, stocker heifers \$6 to \$6.50. Hogs are \$13.15 to \$13.25 dressed at plants, feeder hogs \$9.50 to \$10 live weight. Lambs are \$9.50 to \$10 for good with medium at \$9 down.

EDMONTON STOCKYARDS, Aug. 13th.—Trading on the cattle market has been steady to firm. Good to choice fed calves are \$8.50 to \$9; good to choice butcher steers \$8.25 to \$8.75, common to medium \$4.50 to \$8; good to choice, heifers \$7.75 to \$8.25, common to medium \$4.50 to \$7.50; good cows \$5.50 to \$6.50, common to medium \$3.50 to \$5.25; canners and cutters \$2.50 to \$3.25; bulls \$4.50 to \$6.50. Stocker and feeder steers are \$6.75, heifers \$6.25 and cows \$4.50. Good to choice handyweight vealers are \$7.50 to \$8.50. Hogs are \$13.40 basic for coast shipment and \$13 to \$13.15 at plants with live weight sows at \$5 to \$6.50 at yards. Good to choice handyweight lambs are \$8.25 to \$8.50, yearlings \$6.50 down and ewes \$4 down.

Dairy Market

There has been a remarkable upward trend in butterfat prices, local quotations being 37 cents for first grade prints and 34 cents for butterfat which is nearly double the price of 18 cents on August 10th last year. Montreal is quoted at 36-1/2, Toronto 37-1/2 and Vancouver 36-1/2. Reports show a stock on hand as at August 1st, 1941, of 33,192,000 pounds of butterfat as compared with 34,438,000 pounds last year, a difference of nearly 1,250,000 pounds. This would seem to indicate either less production or greater consumption, or both.

Good Stockers and Feeders Show Substantial Rise in Price Past Seven Months

Average prices of good stocker and feeder steers in Winnipeg during the first seven months of this year show an increase of over fifty per cent above the average for the same months of 1937. Total numbers of cattle in Canada have increased in the same period; from the low of 8,080,000 in December, 1937, the number rose to 8,316,000 in December, 1940.

Oil Controller Cottrelle is urging reduction of delivery services of all kinds.

general by the end of this week. Some cutting has been done while the wheat is on the green side, to limit loss through sawflies. Loss of grain from this cause will continue until the wheat harvest is finished.

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Veterinary Questions and Answers

Little Cream on Milk

L.T., Cereal.—What is the cause of there being very little cream on the milk from two recently fresh cows, while other years it was abundant? Is there any remedy for this?

Ans.—This condition may be the result of ill health, debility, emaciation, chronic disease of the bag, or insufficient feed; but sometimes it will occur suddenly without any apparent cause. Would advise these cows be fed a tonic powder containing calcium and phosphorus, also a change of diet.

Colt Has Warts

E.R., Richard.—What can I do to rid a yearling colt of what seem to be warts, all over his lips and nose. They came on during the winter and are gradually getting worse, almost filling the nostril and making breathing difficult. Was thin all winter, now in good condition.

Ans.—Give colt one tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic on chop three times daily, also apply some of the solution to the warts.

Cow Has Cough

T.W.J., Thorhild.—Cow has had a cough since spring. Seems to cough more after drinking water or while eating chop.

Ans.—Would advise you to have your cow tested for tuberculosis.

Wart on Udder

A.A., Wayne.—Cow has a wart or hard lump on one of her teats. It has been there for half a year and is growing bigger.

Ans.—If there is a neck to this wart you could apply a cord to it, tying it fairly tight. If this cannot be done, have your veterinarian operate on it.

Lambs Have Goitre

W.K., Macleod.—I have lost several lambs. Some live only a few hours; others linger for two or three weeks. There seems to be a lump in the neck. Lambs breathe heavily. Please advise what is wrong and if there is a remedy.

Ans.—Your lambs appear to be affected with goitre. When breeding ewes again feed the following: Dissolve one ounce of potassium iodide in two quarts of water. Give one tablespoonful of this to each six ewes once daily in feed or drinking water and continue until young are born.

May Be Tuberculosis

A.G.S., Consort.—Young cow has had scours for some time. She is due to freshen shortly; seems healthy but keeps quite thin. Would like to know what would be the cause and if it can be remedied.

Ans.—Chronic diarrhoea is very suspicious of tuberculosis. Would advise having your cattle tested.

To Stop Horns Growing

G.W., Blackfoot.—Kindly state how to use caustic stick to stop horns growing on young calves.

Ans.—Dampen the caustic stick and rub it over the part where the horn comes.

Not Dangerous

D.W.B., Lacombe.—Would you advise using encephalomyelitis vaccine on mares that are with foal?

Ans.—Yes. It is considered that pregnant mares may be vaccinated without danger.

Any paid up subscriber to the paper may submit a question to be answered in this column. Readers have saved many times the amount of their subscriptions through advice received from our graduate veterinarian, Dr. S. H. McClelland.

Estate of aggregate value of \$18,771, with net value of \$12,676 was left by the late Henry Wise Wood, probate papers show. The estate consists principally of Carstairs farm property valued at \$18,000, willed to his sons Rex and Ray of Carstairs and John of Calgary, and his daughter-in-law, Margaret Wood, Carstairs.

C.A.D.P. SECTION

(Continued from page 6)

their comparatively small membership (for there are 750,000 farmers in Canada), and so each time we persuade somebody else to become a member of our Pool, we not only strengthen our own co-operative, but the hands of our representatives who are carrying on a ceaseless fight in Ottawa on our behalf, a fight for the betterment of conditions for every farmer in Canada.

Build on Foundation Stone

The foundation stone has been laid; it is for us to add member on member, until the farmers of Canada speak in one voice, through one channel.

If I have been somewhat lengthy today, it has been to try and make clear that there is more in joining a co-operative than the immediate gain obtained by the purchase of our requirements, or by the sale of our products through these organizations; for in every case, whether you join a Consumer or Producer co-operative, you automatically swell the number and add to the prestige of the recognized voice of the Canadian farmer.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture, whose slogan is "Parity of Prices", whose watchword is "Permanent Prosperity for the Farmer", is worthy of all the help we can give it. If we will it, it can become strong enough to strike at the very roots of our present lopsided economic system.

No Better Way

In conclusion, I know of no better way we, as individuals, nor your Pool, as an organization, can contribute to the future well-being of the Canadian Agriculture, than by uniting in every possible manner with those who are working toward the same goal; for in any case the way out is going to be long and difficult for the West, and it will need all the strength that unity of purpose can confer; for the truth of the old saying, "If we don't hang together we'll hang separately" was never more apparent than it is today.

So, in all sincerity, I would say, let's close our ranks and present one solid front, for in reality we have no differences of opinion that are insurmountable, and it becomes us if we ignore the vast ground which we all hold in common.

Fraternally yours,

Geo. K. MacShane.

President

Good Attendance at Pool Meeting at Alhambra

Considering the fact that haying was in full progress and some of the members and friends were getting ready for harvest, there was a very good attendance at the Central Alberta Dairy Pool Meeting at Alhambra on Saturday, August 9th. F. G. Patterson of Alhambra was elected chairman. Duncan Cunningham, Alhambra, resident delegate to the Pool, gave the meeting a report of the Annual Meeting at Alix. Magnus Oppel, resident director for District No. 4, also spoke on the Pool, dealing in particular with the business as the



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A126

Killing Weeds in the Fall



A little time taken in the fall will kill uncountable numbers of bad weeds. A light discing or cultivating of land in the fall just before freeze-up will kill many weeds that start to grow after harvest, and which may grow again the next spring if they are not destroyed.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

(87)

Board viewed it. E. A. Johnstone, General Manager of the Pool, was also present and spoke.

This was followed by a discussion period, during which considerable time was spent in dealing with various points in the Pool's operations and answering questions from the members and friends present.

The meeting was concluded shortly after 5.00 o'clock and all present voiced approval of the opportunity of meeting with representatives of their Co-operative.

Successful Pool Field Day Is Held at Condor

Members and shippers to the C.A. D.P. and other producers as well spent an instructive and pleasant afternoon at Condor, on Saturday, August 9th, at which time various classes of calves were judged by J. E. Price, District Agriculturist at Red Deer, and some other classes of live stock as well were exhibited. The class of calves exhibited by juniors was quite a comprehensive one, and the judge had a difficult problem in choosing the winner.

The ladies had the booth well stocked with confections and ice cream, and altogether the afternoon was a very pleasant one.

Some of the Pool members prominent in the organization of this day were H. V. Bice, Condor, Frank and George Barton and J. Flatguard. Other prominent members, as well, met the Leader correspondent.

Wins War Savings Stamp

Winner of the war savings stamp offered in our last issue to the first person to guess correctly the name of the mystery person in the picture of C.A.D.P. registration staff at the Lacombe picnic was Sylvanne Jamoye of Sylvan Lake. The "young man" was Miss Smythe. Examine the picture carefully, and you will see that the shoes are ladies' shoes. ee

Crate Feeding of Cockerels Most Efficient

Experiments in preparing poultry for market, made at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, showed that crate feeding of cockerels was the most efficient and profitable method. The feed cost per pound of gain in weight was 6.92 cents, as compared with 18.24 cents for range cockerels and 23.25 cents for capons. However, caponizing was recommended as the next most efficient method, because of the relatively high degree of fatness of the birds even when killed off range.

The Nazis have set up a reinsurance agency in Germany, in which all insurance companies in Europe, under Nazi control, must reinsure half their risks.

U.S. railroad management and labor unions in a joint letter to the O.P.M. give assurance that both groups will do all they can to help meet skilled labor shortages in defence industries out of the available supply of railway workers.

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CALGARY

War-time Italy Faces Example of Dogged Pluck Food Difficulties

Italy's wartime food situation is rather unsatisfactory, states *Foreign Crops and Markets*. While official statistics show the country to have been nearly self-sufficient in food production in recent years, this is thought to be due partly to a low level of consumption. The wheat crop last year was small, but production of other foods was high; however, large stocks have been accumulated for the armed forces and for reserves for the future, and exports to Germany are thought to be larger now than in pre-war years. Hence, large parts of the Italian population have had to eat less. Reduction in consumption of cereals, especially in the south, is estimated at about one-third. The supply of meat is believed to be short, so that official rations cannot always be secured. Rising prices impose an additional burden upon the poorer Italians.

While the state of New York collected inheritance taxes of \$1,771,000 from the estate of the late George F. Baker, banker, executors and attorneys collected about \$2,000,000, states *Labor*, Washington.

Another instance of the dogged determination and pluck of British firms, carrying on in many cases in great difficulty, is shown in a circular letter received by *The Western Farm Leader* this week from Cooper, Pegler & Co., Ltd., of Chipstead, England, makers of spraying machinery. They state: "Recently we lost all our stocks of machines, spare parts, literature, etc., so we regret that this year we can offer only a restricted range, but we look forward to the time when we can offer again our full range of machines."

In addition to providing punishments for sabotage, regulations of Nazi rulers of Norway name penalties for such offences as cutting off the hair of a Norwegian girl friendly to Germans; statements by fortune-tellers containing "serious insults"; boycotting of pro-German Norwegians; and boycotting of Germans looking for lodgings.

Wool production in the important wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere in the 1941-1942 season is expected to be somewhat larger than in 1940-1941, which was above average.

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MUSTARD AND CRESS

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello, Folks!

We see by the papers that several famous writers have died recently. We're beginning to feel quite nervous.

Paradoxical as it may sound, a lot of dumb people are too often heard.

BRIGHT THOUGHT FOR TOMORROW

People who live in glass houses shouldn't.

"Life", says a Los Angeles writer, "is just a zig-zag affair." Yep, and most of us seem to zig when we ought to be zagging.

PATH OF PROGRESS

"The marriage of Miss Ethel May Jernigan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Jernigan, to Chauncey Wardall, was an event of much interest to the wide circle of their children."—From the *Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser*.

It may pain a father to wallop his nipper but not in the same place.

According to the Bad Egg of Crow's Nest, a real old timer is a guy who can remember when you really could see a girl IN a bathing suit.

TO SYD

Dear Sydney May, to you today I dedicate these verses:
And pray that you will read them through
Without a thought of curses.

You've won my heart right from the start

With all your clever chatter.
So to you now I make my bow
With no intent to flatter.

I think you're fine, and I opine,
This world would be less solemn
If there were here—like you old dear—
Those who could write a column.

Of saying wise, of truth or lies,
To set the people grinning;
'Twould be a cure—I'm very sure—
For heaps and heaps of sinning.

I hope you'll guess I like your Cress
Served up with lots of Mustard;
And if it's mild, or if it's wild,
It never gets us flustered.

So now to you, I'll say adieu—
Here's luck that will be growing.
May life be kind and may you find
It filled with joy o'er flowing.
—V.P.M.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH

No man can successfully boss others if he isn't master of himself.

And whether you believe it or not, Knotty Frankie insists that if you worry about life being short you only make it shorter.

Postcard from Cynical Gus says that even a highbrow admires a low neck.

ALBERTA LIMERICKS (Pincher Creek)

Now Pandora Phoenix, a Greek,
Had a temper that never was meek;
And she'd steal, we'll be bound,
Whate'er laid around,
But she couldn't, of course,
Pincher Creek.

Even a man with a shady reputation may be the sunshine of some woman's life.

Two months after he had run over a girl, a North Carolina motorist married her. And, says Wally, our incurable bach-, if that sort of thing was made compulsory there'd be less reckless driving.

They Walked Back



The badge of the "Late Arrivals' Club", an exclusive body of R.A.F. pilots or air crew who have had to abandon their aircraft either in the air or on the ground as a result of enemy action, and returned to their squadron later than their estimated time of arrival, is the "Winged Boot." Many of the members had been given up for lost, and the majority walked at least part of the way back.

JACKS VS. JILLS

Dear Musty: There is a certain girl in Lethbridge who boasts she can change a tire as quickly as a man. Which induces Bill Aitken to remark that he isn't surprised, because look at the practice a girl gets changing attire.

—Thenx to P.J.

"Bus Dive Kills Girl"—headline in a coast paper. Let that be a warning to you, girls. Keep out of these dives.

WHY TEACHERS GET GREY

"A pious man is one who is full of pie."

And another of life's great mysteries is why, when a woman says it's no use talking she keeps on talking.

Curiously enough, many a weak woman uses strong language.

TODAY'S BRIGHT OOZE

Sometimes food for thought takes a lot of digesting.

Communication from Crusty Bill declares that some men live peacefully all their lives; others get married.

And you can really put her down as an old maid if she's reached the time when she believes that one man is just as good as another.

G.J.H. dropped in today to tell us that one can be careless alone, but two should be careful.

THIS IS TERRIBLE

Dear Syd: Have you heard the latest one about the professor? When on a vacation at Waterton Lakes this summer he murmured sweet compliments to his hook and line and cast his wife into the lake. Perhaps, after all, he wasn't so absent minded, eh?
—Gobo, Calgary.

GO CLIMB A ROPE!

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Model 6A Renn Loader and Unloader operates off trucks. Especially designed for small trucks.

Stationary Loaders for most requirements.

All above auger type, all-steel construction.

PERFECTION MACHINE WORKS
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IMPROVING DAIRY HERDS

(Continued from page 7)

it would cost \$2.12 to produce 100 pounds of milk with such cows. Cows that do no better than that are not the most efficient milk-producing machines for the farmer to use as an outlet for his feed and labor. Yet such cows represent the standard of efficiency for the great mass of cows that are called upon to furnish our national milk supply at a profit to the farmer.

Brighter Side of Picture

Now let us take a look at the brighter side of the milk-producing picture and see what it is possible to do, and what is being done, to improve it. For example, about 28,000 dairy farmers have enrolled their herds in the dairy herd-improvement associations in the 48 states. They are the farmers who are at least trying to improve the efficiency of their cows. In 1939, the cows in these association herds averaged about 8,000 pounds of milk a year. On the average, these cows made 100 pounds of milk from each 79 cents worth of feed they consumed. That represents a reduction of 27 cents on 100 pounds of milk, a reduction in feed costs alone, obtained by using cows that produce 8,000 pounds of milk a year instead of cows that produce only 4,500 pounds.

If the farmers of the United States are to produce milk cheaper, many thousands of them will need to provide themselves with higher-producing cows than they are now using.

Weak Point in Breeding Methods

The farmers, throughout the nation as a whole, save between five and six million heifer calves each year and raise them for replacement in their herds. Evidence from the testing and record-keeping associations indicates that at least one-third of these heifer calves turn out to be unprofitable producing cows, that another third are only able to break even, and that only a third may be expected to be profitable to keep. Raising three heifers to producing age to get one good one is one of the farmer's biggest expenses, and this must also be charged against his cost of producing milk.

A farmer could, of course, assemble a herd of high-producing cows, but unless he was lucky in selecting a herd sire, or followed a more scientific method in selecting his bull than most farmers, his very next crop of heifers would pull down the average of his herd.

Better Program Offered

Fortunately, the breeding experiments conducted by the Bureau of Dairy Industry over the past 21 years now point the way to breeding methods that will gradually reduce the percentage of low-producing females born in the herd.

Today, every dairyman has a better opportunity to develop a high-producing herd than ever before. Breeders are not only making greater progress in producing the right kind of sires to improve the inherent producing efficiency of dairy cattle, but dairymen in general now have a better basis for selecting desirable sires. I feel confident that the selection and use of proved sires is the greatest forward step the dairy industry has taken in many years, and that the wide application of the proved-sire system of breeding will accomplish more permanent good in the way of reducing cost of milk production and developing efficient herds than any other programme now in sight for the industry.

In a later issue we hope to bring you the balance of Mr. Reed's talk. It will be entitled "Profitable Herds CAN be developed." A series of important articles by J. E. Price, District Agriculturist at Red Deer, we shall also be glad to present shortly.

REFUNDING PLANS

A joint committee, representing the Alberta Government and holders of Alberta bonds, will meet, probably next week, to consider plans for refunding the public debt of about \$147,000,000.

CLASSIFIED SECTION

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FINNISH FOOD SHORTAGE

Food shortages in Finland have been accentuated by the removal of large numbers of the former population of the Karelian district (which was lost to the U.S.S.R. in the recent war) to other parts of the country. There is serious shortage of fats, meats, bread grains, fruits and vegetables.

Charging that the Roosevelt administration was leading the U.S. into war "by subterfuge" Charles Lindbergh addressed an "America First" meeting in Cleveland last week.

The 1941 wool clip in the United Kingdom was requisitioned by the British Ministry of Supply. Prices paid for light greasy wool ranged from 22 to 30 cents—all being advances over last year's prices.

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WESTERN TIRE SERVICE, M7141, JUST across the street from the U.F.A. Headquarters, Calgary. Special on used tires and new. Repairing.

First Canadian Squadron Starting Off for Raid on Germany



Going special delivery is this item, *Left*, in the cargo of a Wellington bomber manned by Canadians, who are going to make sure their parcel is delivered at the right address. The Nazis are finding that the explosives they have dropped so

indiscriminately on British cities, are now bouncing back, like rubber cheques, with disastrous results. The R.A.F. and R.C.A.F. join hands in the first Canadian bomber squadron, which is manned by Canadian members of the R.A.F. and others



belonging to the Royal Canadian Air Force who have been trained under the Empire Training scheme. *At Right*, the Canadian crew arrives by lorry and boards a Wellington bomber, about to take off for a raid over Germany.



Canadian Leaders Confer During Invasion "Rehearsal"

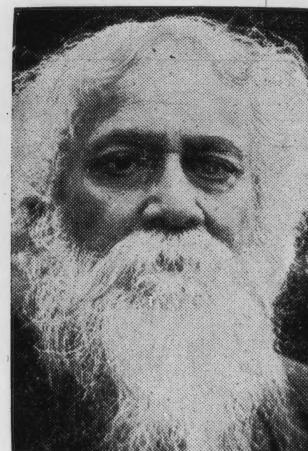


As 100,000 British and Canadian troops took part in a huge rehearsal to repel an "invasion" recently, Lieut.-General A. G. L. McNaughton, Canadian Corps commander (*Left*), and Major-General V. W. Odum, G.O.C., 2nd Canadian Division, were photographed

holding an informal conference on the roadside. Prime Minister Churchill's recent warning of a possible invasion attempt in September found Canadian troops with plans to meet such an attempt perfected through many months of intensive training.



Great Indian Poet Dies



Sir Rabindranath Tagore, 80, *above*, India's greatest modern poet and winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1913, died August 7th. His gifts as a writer of English made him one of the most successful ambassadors of friendship with England. Last August Oxford University conferred upon him the degree of doctor of literature.

